### Business Directoru.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. J. B. Woods, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Millersburg, Office in Critchfield's block, up stairs. 26-

Dr. A. A. Crump. GERMAN AND ENGLISH BOTANIC PHYSI-CIAN, Millersburg, Ohlo. Office on the East end of Main street, four doors above the Pub-lic Square. 21-20.

J. Pomerene, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Millersburg, O. Office—On Main street, 4 doors cast of the Hank. Residence—formerly occupied by Dr. Ebright. 26-10. Dr. T. G. V. Boling,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Millersburg, O. Office—on Main street, in the room formerly occupied by Dr. Irvine. 21-20 Dr. Charles Hunt, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Nashville, Ohio. Successor to Dr. Liggett. 25-27

W. H. Putt. M. D., PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Rowville, Ohto.

ATTORNEYS. J. T. MAXWELL ] D. D. HELLER Maxwell & Heller, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Millersburg, Ohlo. Office, in the Court House, up stairs, not9.

L. R. CRITCHFIELD. ] Critchfield & Uhl, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Millersburg, Ohio Office in Critchfield's building, up stairs. It

Vorhes & Reed, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Millersburg, Ohio.-Office—four doors East of the Bank. 25-4

Thomas A. Taylor, NOTARY PUBLIC, Holmesville, Ohlo, will be always ready to attend to procuring back pay, bounty and pensions for disabled and dischar-ged soldiers, and collection of claims for the friends of those deceased. 24-27

OUNTY RECORDER AND NOTARY PUBLIC, Millersburg, O. Will fill up and acknowledge all kinds of Deeds, &c., and record the same; take Depositions to be used in any Courts in this State; also, Protest Notes, &c. Office in County Recorder's office.

HOTELS. Empire House.

FLEMING, Proprietor, Main Street ersburg, Ohio. 20-13 Ohio House. E. W. FORBS Proprietor—west end of Main street, Millersburg, Ohio. 25-9

JEWELRY, &c.

A. B. Fry & Co., WATCH MAKERS AND JEWELERS, Main st., three doors west of Weirich's Hardware store, Millersburg, Ohio. 21-20

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, one door east of Welrich's Hardware Store, Main St., Mill-ersburg, Ohlo, N. P. McCormick.

HARDWARE. S. R. WEIRICH,

DEALER IN HARDWARE Iron, Nails, Cutlery, Agricultural Implements, &c., &c.,

MILLERSBURG, O. LOUIS MAYERS,

DEALERS IN Hardware, Iron, Nails, Cutlery, &c.,

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE, MILLERSBURG, OHIO.

\* All Kinds of Agricultural Implements for Sale

Commission Merchants. WHOLF & CARY,

Forwarding & Commission MERCHANTS,

Salt, Fish, Plaster, White & Water Lime, PURCHASERS OF Flour, Wheat, Rye, Corn and Oats, CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED,

BUTTER, EGGS, LARD, TALLOW, And all kinds of Dried Fruits. MILLERSBURG, O. HENRY HERZER, ] [ ADAM PETRY.

HERZER & PETRY, (Successors to E. Steinbacher & Co.) Produce and Commission Merchants. DEALERS IN FLOUR, GRAIN, MILL STUFFS, SALT, FISH WHITE & WATER LINE, 4c. 4c.

AND PURCHASER OF Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Wool, SEEDS, DRIED FRUIT, BUTTER, EGGS, &c.

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DEALERS IN BOOKS, STATIONERY

Yankee Notions, &c., &c., MILLERSBURG OHIO. MICHAEL FIKE,

DEALER IN FAMILY Groceries and Provisions,

Ousters, Cigars, &c., &c., MILLERSBURG, O.

GEO. WEIMER. | E. STEINBACHER. | FAY DOTY. Millersburg Distillery! WEIMER, STEINBACHER & CO., DISTILLERS,

Millersburg, Obio. The highest cash price paid for Corn & Rye.

W. R. POMEROY, (Successor to . P. Alban.)
MECHANICAL AND OPERATIVE DENTIST, Millersburg, Ohio,

Is prepared to furnish all the latest styles of Artificial Teeth, and to extract or fill teeth in the most skilful manner and on the most reasonable terms; has also introduced some very important improvements in the art which, it is to the interest of the public to know. I will also put up teeth cheaper than they can be got up in Pittsburgh or Cleveland.

All Work Warranted. OFFICE—One door west of Weitich's Hard-ware Store, du stairs.

No truer words were ever uttered by any historian; and had we had a wise ruler in stead of the present weakminded Chief Magistrate, we should not now have to la-ment the deplorable condition to which the country is reduced by the want of those timely concessions, which would have con-ciliated and preserved. To show to a people how they have been made the dupes of a class of men "whose hostility," in language of the lamented Douglass, slavery is stronger than their fidelity to the Constitution, and who believe that the dis-ruption would draw after it, as an inevitable

consequence, civil war, servile insurrections, and, finally, the utter extinction of slavery in all the Southern States," we have made up from the record a history of the "Crittenden Compromise." It will develop the great crime that has been committed against liberty, civilization and humanity, by men who, unfortunately for the American

liberty, civilization and humanity, by men who, unfortunately for the American people, have had, for over two years past, the direction of our national affairs.

On the 18th day of December, 1860, Senator Crittenden, of Kentucky, introduced into the Senate of the United States a series of resolutions as a basis of settlement of the difficulties between the North and the South—difficulties which, at that time threatened the peace of the country and the integrity of the Union. (Congressional Globe, part 1, session of 1860—61, page 114.)

Senator Hale (Abolition) led off in a speech in opposition to the resolutions, declaring it to be his opinion that the remedies

In lieu thereof the following:

That the provisions of the Constitution are ample for the preservation of all the material interests of the country; that it needs to be obeyed rather than in duarrantees is to be looked for in strenuous first to preserve the peace, protect the number of the sensitive union of all the material interests of the country; that it needs to be obeyed rather than in duarrantees is to be looked for in strenuous from the protection of all the material interests of the country; that it needs to be obeyed rather than in duarrantees for particular difficulties, or consessions to unreasonable demands.

Resolved, That all attempts to dissolve the present Union, or overtirow or abandon the present Constitution are ample for the preservation of all the material interests of the country; that it needs to be obeyed rather than in duarrantees for particular difficulties, or consessions to unreasonable demands.

Resolved, That all attempts to dissolve the present Union, or overtirow or abandon the present Union, with the hope or expectation of all the material interests of the country; that it needs to be obeyed rather than in the country; that it needs to be obeyed rather than in the country, that it needs to be obeyed rather than in the country, that it needs to be obeyed rather than in the country that it needs to be obeyed rather than i

Globe, part 1, session of 1000

114.)

Senator Hale (Abolition) led off in a speech in opposition to the resolutions, descend on opposition to the resolutions, descending to be his opinion that the remedian action. He said: "I do not know that the remedian action He said: "I do not know that this Congress can do anything; but this content is congressed and the controvers will not be settled here." He was in the controvers will not be settled here. We will do God it had been! But there. Would to God it had been! But there. Would to God it had been! But there. Would to God it had been! But there was the Republicans would not settled there was, the Republicans would not set the reason that in the Committee of the Citate of the Republicans of the Republicans the Control of the Republicans of the Republicans the Control of the Republicans of the Republi

Resoived, That provision ought to be made by law, without delay, for taking the sense of the people, and submitting to their vote the following resolutions, as the basis for the find and permanent settlement of those disputes that new disturb the peace of the country, and iltreaten the existence of the Union.

Resoived, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress nesembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following articles be and are hereby proposed and submitted as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of said Constitution, when ratified by Conventions of three-fourths of the several States.

which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of said constitution, when ratified by Conventions of three-fourths of the several States. Article 1. In all the territory of the United States now held, or hereatter acquired, situated north of latitude thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes, slavery or involunitary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, is prohibited while such territory shall remain under Territorial government. In all the territory now held, or hereafter acquired, south of said line of latitude, slavery of the African race is hereby recognized as existing, and shall not be interfered with by Congress, but shall be protected as property by all the departments of the Territorial government during its continuance and when any territory north or south of said line, within such boundaries as Congress may prescribe, shall contain the population requisite for a member of Congress, according to the then Federal ratio of representation of the people of the United States, it shall, if its form of government to republican, be admitted into the United States, it shall, if its form of government of the propulation of the people of the United States, it shall, if its form of government of the may provide.

Art, 2. Congress shall have no power to abolish slavery in places under its exclusive jurisatication, or within the limits of States that permit the holding of slaves.

Art, 3. Congress shall have no power to abolish slavery within the District of Columbia, so long as it exists in the adjoining States of Virgina and Maryland, or either, nor without the consent of the inhabitants, nor without just compensation first made to such owners of slaves as do not consent to such abolishment. Nor shall Congress at any time prohibit officers of the Federal Government, or members of Congress, whose duties require them to be in said District, from bringing with them their slaves, and holding them as such during the time their duties may require them to be in said District, from bringing with them their s

or interfere with slavery in any of the States by wheel law it is or may be allowed or permitted. And whereas, also, besides those causes of dissension embraced in the foregoing amendments are not the Constitution of the United States, there are others which come within the introduction of Congress, and may be remedied by the country and threaten the existence of the Union.

[Here-followed Mr. Crittenden's resolutions.]

[Here-followed Mr. Crittenden's resolutions.]

The proposition of Mr. Clemens was re-

him, whether his decision be in favor or seminat the claimant. And, to avoid misconstruction, the inst clause of the 5th section of said act, which authorizes the persons holding a warrant for the arrest or detection of a fugitive slave to summon to his aid a posse comitatus, and which declared it to be the duty of all good citizens to assist him in its execution, ought to be so amended as to expressly limit the authority and duty in cases in which there shall be resistance, or danger of resistance or rescue.

den Compromise should be submitted to a vote of the people for adoption or rejection. He proposed the following joint resolution:

Whereas, the Union is in danger, and, owing to the unhappy division ixisting in Congress, it would be difficult, if not impossible, for that body to concur, in both its branches, by the requisite majority, so as to enable it either to adopt such measures of legislation, or to recommend to the States such amendments to the Constitution as are deemed necessary and proper to avert that danger; and Whereas, in so great an emergency, the opinion and judgment of the people ought to be heard, and would be the best and surest guide to their representatives, therefore, Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled. That provisions ought to be made by law, without delay, for taking the sense of the people, and submitting to vote the following resolutions (Crittenden's period.

ney, Winklow, Woodson' and Wright'-90, Demoorsts (\*) 6:; Americans (\*) 19.

Nays-Messra, C. F. Adams, Aldrich, Alley, Ashley, Babbett, Beale, Bingham, Blair, Blaike, Brayton, Buffington, Buffingsone, Burinham, Butterfield, Campbell, Carey, Carter, Case, Coburn, C. B. Cochrane, Lollax, Coulking, Conway, Corwin, Covode, H. W. Davis, Dawes, Delano, Duell, Bana, Edgerton, Edwards, Eliberto, Ery, Foster, Frank, French, Gooch, Graham, Grow, Hale, Hall, Heimick, Hickman, Hindman, Hoard, W. A. Howard, Humphrey, Hutchins, Irvine, Jansin F. W. Kellog, W. Kellog, Kenyon, Kligore, Klifinger, DeWitt C. Leach, Lee, Longnecker, Loomis, Loveloy, Martson, McKenn, McKnight, McPherson, Morchead, Mortill, Morse, Nixon, Olin, Palmer, Perry, Fettis, Porter, Potter, Fottle, E. Reynolds, Rice, C. Robinson, Royce, Scranton, Sedgwick, Sherman, Somes, Spaulding, Spinner, Stanton, Stevens, W. Stewart, Scratton, Toppan, Thayer, Theaker, Tompkins, Train, Trinoble, Vandewer, Van Wyck, Terree, Wade, Waldron, Wells, Willom, Windham, Woodand Woodruff-Ills, Republicans, Ille, Americans, 2-H. W. Bavis and Etheridge, Democrats, 1-Hoard.

a measure that would have saved us from civil war had the representatives of the

nessee, Kennedy, Lane, Latham, Mason, Nicholson, Polik, Pugh, Rice, Sebastian, Thomson and Wighall—19.

Nays—Meesrs, Anthony, Bingham, Chandler, Clark, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foote, Foster, Grimes, Harian, King, Morrill, Summer, Ten Eyek, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson and Wilson—20.

Of the nincteen who voted yea, seventeen were Democrats, and two Americans. The latter were Senators Crittenden, of Kentucky, and Kennedy, of Maryland. The twenty who voted in the negative were all Republicans.

We think nothing could be more conclu-On the 27th of February, 1861, (see page experiment itself, by the adoption of the 1261.) Mr. Clemens, of Virginia, proposed plan itself and a trial under it, which the to the House of Congress that the Crittenden Compromise should be submitted to a Senator Crittenden's opinion as to the effect

and voting, it would have required fortyfour votes to pass the Crittenden Compromise, being a two-thirds vote, which is required on amendments to the Constitution.
Had the thirty Senators from the Slave
States been present and voted, they, with
ten Demograts from the Free States, would

with North Carolina and Tennessee—and therefore favored the assembly of this Peace
Conference. The Republican managers were opposed to it. Massachusetts and following. The poetry is not of the first order but the truths are beyond contradiction:

Mr. Printer: I wish you would make a note ofmy statement at the present time, and that the managers were right and they like the colling in your paper. The

But unanimity of opinion was necessary to have secured the success of the Crittenden length of have secured the success of the Crittenden length of have secured the success of the Crittenden length of have secured the success of the Crittenden length of the States, had it even passed Congress. The Southern Senators in the Committee of Thirteen, felt the necessity of that unanimity, and therefore it was that Mr. Douglas said that "every member from the South, including those from the Cotton States, [Messrs. Toombs and Davis,] expressed their rendiness to accept the Crittenden Compromise as a final settlement of the controversy, if tendered and sustained by the Republicans." If not tendered and sustained by the Republicans the Southern Senators, as did everybody else, knew that Senators, as did everybody else, knew that they had no guaran benders of the Committee destanced by the Republicans, the Southern by Congress, of the Crittensens, 2-H. W. Davis and Etheridge; Demograte, 1-Hoard.

Such was the recorded action of the two houses of Congress, at the most critical and momentous period of our history, on a measure that would have saved us from civil was that they had no guarantees of the Committee declared distinctly that they had no guarantees to offer, which was silently acquiesced in by the other members." Mr. Toombe in by the other members. Mr. Toombe in by the other members. Mr. Toombe in by the other members. Taxed if sick or afterward, January 7, 1861, made his speech in the Senate, in which he said he would accept the Crittenden Compromise as a final settlement of the slavery question. Taxed for my wife, cared distinctly that they had no guarantees to offer, which was silently acquiesced in by the other members. Mr. Toombe in by the other members of the Committee declared distinctly that they had no guarantees to offer, which was silently acquiesced in by the other members. Tax upon my soap, and Tax on what I pay, sair, as senators, as did everybody else, knew that they had no guarantees to offer, which was silently acquiesced in by the other members. Tax upon my soap, and Tax on what I pay, sair, as senators, as did everybody else, knew that they had no guarantees to offer, which was silently acquiesced in by the other members. Tax upon my soap, and Tax on what I pay, sair, as a first ward, January 7, 1861, made his speech in the Senate, in which he said he would accept the Crittenden Compromise as a final settlement of the slavery question. But a tree distinctly that they had no guarantees to offer, which was silently acquiesced in by the other members of the Committee declared distinctly that they had no guarantees to offer, which was silently acquiesced in by the other members of the Committee declared distinctly that they had no guarantees to offer, which was silently ac civil war had the representatives of the party that had just been elected to power adopted it in season.

It is denied by some of the leaders and presses of the Republican party that such would have been the result of the adoption by Congress of the Crittenden Compromise, but they produce no proof to sustain their assertion. On the other hand, we have as high testimony of Mr. Douglas on that would have been that would have been that would have as high testimony as could be desired.

Congress, the Southern people would have been that would have saved used to correct the southern people would have been the result of the adoption by Congress of the Crittenden Compromise at all, and lest of all did they desire any that would be acceptable to the South.—

They wanted a disruption of the Union and clamped:

Congress. The Republican managers did the controversey was not to be settled by Congress. The Republican managers did the controversey was not to be settled by Congress. The Republican managers did the controversey was not to be settled by Congress. The Republican managers did the controversey was not to be settled by Congress. The Republican managers did the controversey was not to be settled by Congress. The Republican managers did the controversey was not to be settled by Congress. The Republican managers did the controversey was not to be settled by Congress. The Republican managers did the controversey was not to be settled by Congress. The Republican managers did the controversey was not to be settled by Congress. The Republican managers did the controversey was not to be settled by Congress. The Republican managers did the controversey was not to be settled by Congress. The Republican managers did the controversey was not to be settled by Congress. The Republican managers did the controversey was not to be settled by Congress. The Republican managers did the controversey was not to be settled by Congress. The Republican managers did the controversey was not to be settled by Congress. The Republican managers

mise, but they produce no proof to sustain their assertion. On the other hand, we have as high testimony as could be desired or needed to show that had the Crittenden Compromise been adopted in season it would have saved the country from civil war.

Senator Douglas, on the 3d of January, 1861, speaking of his own plan of adjustment the beat introduced into the Senate, said: (See Appendix Con. Globe, 1850—61, page 41.)

Ibelieve this (his own plan) to be a fair basis of amicanble adjustment. If you of the Republican season is considerate not willing to accept this, nor the proposition of the Senator son that in the Committee of the Islands and the Committee of the Islands and the Islands and the Committee of the Islands and the Islands and the Criticanden pray tell us what you are willing to do on the them state of facts. Many all the mode what it becomes an American allow, for the reason that in the Committee of Thirteen, a few days ago, every member from the contrality of the Republican seaders dealers a dassourhout. They are the great criminals up on whose backs the scorpion whips of a dige and outraged people should be applied.

They wanted a disruption of the Union and civil war, as an their last and civil war, as an the surface, will all the Southern States. They are the great criminals up on whose backs the scorpion whips of a day and outraged people should be applied.

Washington, December 25, 1900.

My DEAR SR: "You wanted a disruption of the Union and the Estimony of Mr. Douglas on that the extense of the testimony of the Sandy from the Crittenden pray the point is overwhelming. In a letter to S. S. Hayes, Esq. of Illinois, he said:

My DEAR SR: "You wanted a disruption of the Union and the Estimony of the Republican and civil war, servile in the consensure of the Sandy from the Crittenden pray grant us received my proposed amendments to the Sandy from the Responsible adjustment. If you of the Republican said and civil war, servile in the tim of the Union of war and the Sandy from the Crittenden propos

members. Hence the sole responsibility of our disagreement, and the only disculty in the way of an amicable adjustment, is with the Republican party.

When Mr. Douglas made that speech, he made it in the presence and in the hearing of Jeff. Davis. Togothas, and the other transfer and the Abolition whistle!

S. A. DOUGLAS.

On the same day Mr. Douglas addressed a letter of like import to the Hon. John Taylor, of New York.

To that gentleman whistle!

When Mr. Douglas made that speech, letter of like import to the Hon. John Taylor, of New York.

To that gentleman whistle !

That Mr. Douglas drew a correct portrait of the managers of the Republican party, is proved by the letter written by Senator Chandler, of Michigan, to Austin Blair.

was written a few days after the date of

then Governor of that State.

Senator Douglas' letter to the editor of the Memphis Appeal. Here it is: WASHINGTON, February 11, 1851.

Some of the leaders, finding the proof the motives upon which the public gaze the motives upon which the content and permanent settlement of those isputes that now disturb the peace of the country and threaten the existence of the Union.

[Here-followed Mr. Crittenden's resolutions.]

That letter is full of point. It opens to wise enough to follow the high examples with like good results. Heaven save the solution from the evil consequences of the president's subsequent ingratitude and negociated a conference of States, to see if solicited a con

| From the Chefennest Enquire of August 5, '65, | Promition of the Crittenden Compromise of the Critten

They are the cabel that controlled the President from the start. To what condition the country will be reduced by the time omplishing disunion; while others are Union men in good faith. We have now reached the point where a compromise, on the basis of matural concession, or disunion and war, are inevitable. I profer a fair and just compromise. I shall make a speech in a few days, pouglass.

I will from the start. To what condition the country will be reduced by the time their power shall cease, on the retirement of their power shall cease, on the retirement of the work of the most thrilling that it is not a speech in a few days, pouglass. ent deplorable state, under their manipula-

## THE CRISIS. Speech by a Merchant.

Hotel, Martin, King, Swan, Yanghi, Walkinson and Walkinson, Walkin truth, but, if so, we shall fail respectable. We shall never be ashamed of our candidates. [Cheers.] The day will come, if not now upon us, when the slang about rails splitters and bobbin boys will be regarded with disgust, and the people will appreciate and seek for the sober qualities of trained and tried men. Such are George B. Mc. Clellan and George H. Pendleton. [Loud applause.] The savior to the union of Kentucky, Western Virginia and Maryland—the creator of armies and river navies; the organizer of victory (for what substantial success achieved did be not plan in 18. the organizer of victory (for what substantial success achieved did he not plan in 18. Union of lakes, union of lands. The flag of brutal partisan malice and official perse-cution, Gen. McClellan, the Christian gen-tleman, stands out to-day, ripened and chastened by adversity, every inch a man, of whom all Americans should be proud. Loud applause. | Calm and equable, whether in retirement or in highest command-schooled and developed by suffering, as were the great men of the revolution, and of the days of Webster and Jackson, he is like our Memphis Appeal. Here it is:

Washington, February II, 1551.

My Dear Governor Singham and myself telegraphed to you on Saturday at the request of Massachusetts and New York, to send delegates to the Peace or Compromise Congress. They admit that we were right and they were worns: that no Republican State should be away. Only Indiana, and Rhode Islandare, and now they beg of us, for God's sake, to come to their rescue and save the Republican party from rupture. I hope you will send stiff back and now they beg of us, for God's sake, to come of more one. The whole thing was gotten up against my judgment and advice, and will send in thin smoke. Still, I hope, as a matter of courtesy, to some of our cring brethren, that you will send the nelegates.

His Excellency, Austra Blais.

P. S.—Some of the manufacturing States think that a fight would be awful. Without a little that a fight would be awful. Without a little that a fight would be awful. Without a little that a fight would be awful. Without a little that a fight would be awful. Without a little that a fight would be awful. Without a little that a fight would be awful. Without a little that a fight would be awful. Without a little that a fight would be awful. Without a little that a fight would be awful. Without a little that a fight would be awful. Without a little that a fight would be awful. Without a little that it is full of point. It opens to wise enough to follow the high example-rying Washbura's district. There can be wish like good results. Heaven save the

## Rates of Advertising.

Of every description executed in the best style and on reasonable terms.

The FARTER has a larger circulation than any other paper in this section of the State. It is now, and has been for thirty-seven consecutive years the official paper of the county.

give it to the public in your paper. The people wanted a change four years ago, and they got it. Then I could support a family—now I can't. Then I had comparatively no taxes to pay—now I must pay
Taxes on my bread, Taxes on my butter,
Taxes on my tea, Taxes on my coffee,
Taxes on my tea, Taxes on my coffee,
Taxes on molasses. Taxes on my harley: Taxes on molasses, Taxes on my barley; Taxes on my pepper, Taxes on my spice, Taxes on my chocolate, Taxes on my rice; Taxes on my tobacco, Taxes on my snuff,

Taxed for my children, Taxed for my wife, Taxed am I for every means of life:

# McClellan's Farewell to his Sol-

diers. "I WISH YOU TO STAND BY BURNSIDE AS

One of the most thrilling and impressive scenes in history was the parting of Mc-Clellan from his brave troops. His noble words to them will long be remembered; "I wish you to stand by Gen. Burnside as you have stood by me, and all will be well. The following farewell order was read to

the troops composing the army of the Po-tomac, on dress parade:

declared that without a little blood isting the proposition was thus declared to the present. At a subset of the present the Union would not be worth a curso.

No further action was able on these recolutions of the vote by the present of the same day. Senator Cameron, who had not does reconsideration of the vote by the present of the same day. Senator Cameron, who had not not constitute the contribution of the vote by the present of the same day. Senator Cameron, who had not not contribute the present of the same day. Senator Cameron, who had not not contribute the present of the same day. Senator Cameron, who had not not contribute the present of the same day. Senator Cameron, who had not not contribute the present of the same day. Senator Cameron, who had not not contribute the present of the same day. Senator Cameron, who had not not contribute the present of the same day. Senator Cameron, who had not not contribute the present of the same day. Senator Cameron, who had not not contribute the present of the same day. Senator Cameron, who had not not contribute the present of the same day. Senator Cameron, who had not not contribute the same day. Senator Cameron, who had not not contribute the same day. Senator Cameron, who had not contribute the same day. Senator Cameron, who had not contribute the same day. Senator Cameron, who had not not take the same of the present of the

Union Party. The abolitionists claim and assume the name of "Union Party." Why. Union party? Union with whom? Union of what? Not a Union with the people of the South, for they assert they will have no Union they assert they will have no Union with the people of the South. ion with slave-holders. No Union with men who cannot take the test eath that they never, by word of act, opposed the admin-They must, then, want a Union without the people, as every man in the South has done this. Union of what? the States? What constitutes the Southern States, but the Constitutions and Laws, and the people who make and administer them? How, then, have a union of States? By force? That

of our Union forever !

## Another Gun for McClellan.

Hon. Millard Filmore has pronounced himself in favor of McClellan's election to the Presidency. In a letter dated Sept. 28, addressed to Mr. Churchill, of New York, he says: "I see no reasonable prospect of a restoration of this Union—the object nearest my heart—without a change of the avowed policy of this Administration; and I see no prospect of changing that policy but by a change of the Administration itself. Hence I am for a change, and I look upon the election of General McClellan as the last